Sungwon Cho CS520 : Homework 4 Due 2015-12-09

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Problem 1. The CONS, CAR, CDR functions are defined as follows.
CONS = \lambda x. \lambda y. \lambda f. fxy
CAR = \lambda p.p(\lambda x.\lambda y.x)
CDR = \lambda p.p(\lambda x.\lambda y.y)
Let a = \lambda x.x, b = \lambda x.\lambda y.x. Then,
(CONS \ a \ b) = \lambda f. f(\lambda x. x)(\lambda x. \lambda y. x),
(CAR (CONS \ a \ b)) = (\lambda x.\lambda y.x)(\lambda x.x)(\lambda x.\lambda y.x) = (\lambda y.(\lambda x.x))(\lambda x.\lambda y.x) = \lambda x.x = a,
(CDR (CONS \ a \ b)) = (\lambda x.\lambda y.y)(\lambda x.x)(\lambda x.\lambda y.x) = (\lambda y.y)(\lambda x.\lambda y.x) = (\lambda x.\lambda y.x) = b
Problem 2. if and recursion are defined as follows.
if e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3 = (e_1(\lambda k.e_2)(\lambda k.e_3))(\lambda k.k),
fac = Z(\lambda f.\lambda n.if n = 0.1 n \times f(n-1)), where Z = \lambda f.(\lambda x.f(\lambda z.xx))(\lambda x.f(\lambda z.xx))
Problem 3. CPS transformation functions of (e_1, e_2) and e.1 are defined as follows.
[(e_1, e_2)] = \lambda \kappa . [e_1] (\lambda v_1 . [e_2] (\lambda v_2 . \kappa (CONS \ v_1 \ v_2))),
[e.1] = \lambda \kappa . [e](\lambda v . \kappa (CAR v)) where CONS and CAR defined in problem 1.
Problem 4.a. The constraint generation function is defined as follows.
V(\Gamma, \text{if0 } e_1 \ e_2 \ e_3, \tau) = V(\Gamma, e_1, \text{int}) \wedge V(\Gamma, e_2, \tau) \wedge V(\Gamma, e_3, \tau)
Problem 4.b. \tau = (\text{int} \to \text{int}) \to \text{int}, since the constraint equations and its solutions are
V(\emptyset, \lambda z. \text{let } f = \lambda x. (\text{if } 0 \ x \ 1 \ (z \ x)) \text{ in } (f \ 1), \tau)
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2.(\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land V(z : \alpha_1, \text{let } f = \lambda x.(\text{if0 } x \ 1 \ (z \ x)) \text{ in } (f \ 1), \alpha_2)
= \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land (\exists \alpha_3. V(z : \alpha_1, \lambda x. (if0 \ x \ 1 \ (z \ x)), \alpha_3) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1, f : \alpha_3\}, (f \ 1), \alpha_2))
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land V(z : \alpha_1, \lambda x. (if0 \ x \ 1 \ (z \ x)), \alpha_3) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1, f : \alpha_3\}, (f \ 1), \alpha_2)
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land V(z : \alpha_1, \lambda x. (if0 \ x \ 1 \ (z \ x)), \alpha_3) \land 
       (\exists \alpha_4.V(\{z:\alpha_1,f:\alpha_3\},f,\alpha_4\to\alpha_2)\land V(\{z:\alpha_1,f:\alpha_3\},1,\alpha_4)), \text{ so } \alpha_4\doteq \text{int}
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land V(z : \alpha_1, \lambda x. (if0 \ x \ 1 \ (z \ x)), \alpha_3) \land
       V(\lbrace z: \alpha_1, f: \alpha_3 \rbrace, f, \text{int} \rightarrow \alpha_2)
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land V(z : \alpha_1, \lambda x. (if0 \ x \ 1 \ (z \ x)), \alpha_3) \land (\alpha_3 \doteq int \rightarrow \alpha_2)
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land (\alpha_3 \doteq \text{int} \rightarrow \tau)
       (\exists \alpha_4, \alpha_5.(\alpha_3 \doteq \alpha_4 \rightarrow \alpha_5) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1, x : \alpha_4\}, \text{if } 0 \text{ } x \text{ } 1 \text{ } (z \text{ } x), \alpha_5)), \text{ so } \alpha_4 \doteq \text{int}
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_5. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land (\alpha_3 \doteq \text{int} \rightarrow \alpha_2)
       (\exists \alpha_4, \alpha_5.(\alpha_3 \doteq \alpha_4 \rightarrow \alpha_5) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1, x : \alpha_4\}, \text{if0 } x \ 1 \ (z \ x), \alpha_5)), \text{ so } \alpha_4 \doteq \text{int}, \alpha_5 \doteq \alpha_2
=\exists \alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3.(\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land (\alpha_3 \doteq \text{int} \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1,x : \text{int}\}, \text{if0 } x \ 1 \ (z \ x),\alpha_2))
=\exists \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land (\alpha_3 \doteq \text{int} \rightarrow \alpha_2) \land
       V(\{z:\alpha_1,x:\text{int}\},1,\alpha_2) \wedge V(\{z:\alpha_1,x:\text{int}\},(z|x),\alpha_2)), \text{ so } \alpha_2 \doteq \text{int}
= \exists \alpha_1, \alpha_3. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \to \text{int}) \land (\alpha_3 \doteq \text{int} \to \text{int}) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1, x : \text{int}\}, (z \ x), \text{int}))
=\exists \alpha_1.(\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \text{int}) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1, x : \text{int}\}, (z \ x), \text{int}))
= \exists \alpha_1. (\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow int) \land
       (\exists \alpha_2.V(\{z:\alpha_1,x:\mathrm{int}\},z,\alpha_2\to\mathrm{int}) \land V(\{z:\alpha_1,x:\mathrm{int}\},x,\alpha_2)), \text{ so } \alpha_2 \doteq \mathrm{int}
=\exists \alpha_1.(\tau \doteq \alpha_1 \rightarrow \text{int}) \land V(\{z : \alpha_1, x : \text{int}\}, z, \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}), \text{ so } \alpha_1 = \text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}
= \tau \doteq (\text{int} \rightarrow \text{int}) \rightarrow \text{int})
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Problem 4.c. Please refer to the other sheets.

Problem 5. Please refer to the other sheets.